enactment of suitable legislation for provision of roof top rain water harvesting for buildings in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and other cities by the concerned organizations. Government provides funds to the States to supplement their efforts for providing drinking water under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes (ARWSP) and, upto 20 per cent of the ARWSP funds can be earmarked and utilised for sustainability of drinking water sources including water harvesting structures. As per guidelines under the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) for Rural Drinking Water, minimum 25% of total allocation for the component is to be utilised by the respective States/UT's on projects/schemes for water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge and sustainability of drinking water source in respect of Desert Development Programme/ Drought Prone Area Programme areas, over-exploited dark/grey blocks and other water stress/drought affected areas. Allocation of 25% of the total allocation for sustainability is not to be insisted upon in areas where the water table and rainfall is high and ground water development is low.

Ground water table

299. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over exploitation of ground water resources had lowered the water table by two meters during the last twenty years forcing farmers to drill deeper, increasing the cost of pumping and energy use, thus reducing the profitability and efficiency of agriculture;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has pointed out that the quality of deep ground water is saline resulting in degradation of soil; and

(c) if so, what action Government are taking on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) The long-term observations made by the Central Ground Water Board

have shown a situation of fall in the level of ground water in various parts of the country. This has forced people to drill deeper resulting into increase in the cost of pumping and energy use etc. The names of the districts having pockets where fall in the ground water level for more than 4 metre (1981—2000) has been observed in different States are indicated in the Statement enclosed. (*See* below)

(b) and (c) Deeper ground water has been found saline in certain parts of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Gujarat and Coastal areas of Orissa. No specific proposal has been worked out for making use of deeper saline ground water. However, the Central Ground Water Board and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has demonstrated appropriate strategies for conjunctive use of saline and good quality water, efficient on-farm managements and micro-irrigation systems.

Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to plan, finance and execute schemes for augmenting water resources. Government of India is also promoting rainwater harvesting through Watershed Management Programme, artificial recharge of ground water and roof top rain water harvesting under various schemes. Various measures as intimated by the Central Government for water conservation and augmenting ground water resources are indicated below:—

(i) Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

(ii) Circulation of a Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.

(iii) Circulation of Manual of artificial recharge of ground water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

(iv) Implementation of Central Sector Scheme on Studies on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water in the country at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 crore. Recharging wells and rain water harvesting are integral part of this scheme. The results of the scheme have been found to be very encouraging.

(v) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA)

(vi) Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project.

(vii) Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchment of Flood Prone Rivers (FPR)

(viii) Watershed Development Project for control of shifting Cultivation Area (WDPSCA) in North-Eastern India.

(ix) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

(x) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

(xi) Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP).

These programmes are implemented nation-wide.

Statement

Name of the State/UT/District having pockets with fall in ground water level of more than 4 metre (1981—2000)

STATE	FALL IN WATER LEVEL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Adilabad, Ananthapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddi, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari.
BIHAR (including Jharkhand)	Dhanbad, Purb Singhbhum
CHHATTISGARH	Bastar, Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Satna, Sidhi.

STATE	FALL IN WATER LEVEL
GUJARAT	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar.
HARYANA	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sonepat, Yamunanagar.
KARNATAKA	Bangalore (Rural), Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Devangiri, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Hassan, Kolar Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Raichur, Shimoga, Kapol, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada.
MADHYA PRADESH	Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandawa, Khargone, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsingpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Raigarh, Ratlam, Sagar, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Ujjain, Vidisha.
MAHARASHTRA	Ahmednagar, Akola, Beed, Bombay, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Kolhapur, Nanded, Nashik, Osmanabad, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Jalna, Latur, Nagpur, Parbhani, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Thane, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Yavatmal.
ORISSA	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Gujapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanja, Nawapara, Nawarangpur, Sundargarh, Suvarnapur.

STATE	FALL IN WATER LEVEL
PUNJAB	Amritsar, Bathinda, Fatehgarh, Firozepur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Moga, Nawan Shehar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur.
RAJASTHAN	Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikar, Udaipur.
TAMIL NADU	Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Madras, Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Tanjavur, Theni, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur, Tuticorin.
UTTAR PRADESH (including Uttaranchal)	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Bulandshahar, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Ghaziabad, Hardoi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Rai Bareli, Saharanpur, Unnao.
WEST BENGAL	Bankura, Bardhaman, Medinipur, N-24 Parganas, Purulia.
PONDICHERRY	Pondicherry.

Inchampalli project

300. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh for considering Inchampalli Project as a National Project;

(b) if so, when such proposal was received by Government; and

(c) what action has so far been contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) The Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh in a letter dated 22.1.2001